THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATORS ON THE POLICY OF THE COUNTRY REGARDING NATY YARDS.

Benator Allison Nays One Vard to Enough for New England, and that Perhaps the Brooklyn Yard Should be Sold and All Work Concentrated at Lengue Island The Senate, However, Reluxed to Strike Out Appropriations for the Hoston and Portsmouth Yards. The Hennepin Canal Scheme Favored by the House,

WASHINGTON, May 24. - In the Senate to-day Mr. Wilson (Rep., Iowa), asked and obtained unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the routine morning business, the bill subjecting imported ilquors to the provisions of the laws of the several States shall be taken up and its consideration continued until dis-

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.), at first objected to the displacement of the Silver bill, remarking that he did not think that the country was suffering so much from the liquor business as It was from the lack of currency. He thought that the people of Iowa could get along better If they had money to pay their debts.

Mr. Wilson resented Mr. Stewart's remark. and said that the people of Iowa were prepared to pay their debts, and were in every respect in as good a condition as the people of Nevada. Mr. Stewart-Very well. I interpose no objection; but hereafter I shall object to anything but appropriation bills until the Sliver

bill is disposed of. Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ey.) presented the creclentials of John G. Carlisle as Senator from the State of Kentucky for Mr. Beck's unexpired term, which commenced on March 4, 1889. They were rend and placed on file.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, the pending question being on the amendment reported from the Committee on Appropriations to strike out the item of \$50,000 for improvement of the plant at Portsmouth Navy

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.), called for the year and nays. He said that the item had not been estimated for by the Navy Department. It had been inserted under peculiar circumstances. It meant a reopening of the Portsmouth Navy Yard and a reorganization of the entire system of the construction of the navy. It was an ex-traordinary case. He thought that the Senator from New York (Mr. Hiscock) was right in saying that it was purely and deliberately a movement to go back to the old system.

Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.) opposed the amend-

ment. The item, he said, was inserted by the ment. The item, he said, was inserted by the House. It was in the line of the action of the Navy Department, continuously since, as well as before, 1882. The Portementh rard had been constantly in use as a place of repair for the bavy, and would be needed for that purpose as long as there were any wooden vessels connected with the navy. There was nothing now in the proposition; nothing strange, nothing secret, nothing having reference to political or other advantages. There was nothing peculiar in it. The opposition to it was peculiar; and he denounced the spirit and motive of that opposition. It was influenced by the monopolistic contractors, who were determined to despoil the navy yards, in order that they might in future have the building of the war ships of the country.

war ships of the country.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa), Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, felt compelled to make a response to the amiable suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire, that the object of the ameniment was to place in the hands of private contractors the construction of the new mays. I the new navy.
Mr. Blair explained that what he said was

of the new may,

Mr. Blair explained that what he said was
that that was the spirit of the opposition. He
did not intend to attribute any such motive to
the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Allison said that the committee recommended the striking out of the items in relation to the Portsmouth and Boston Navy Yards
because these two propositions really meant
the establishment of two new navy yards for
the construction of iron and steel shire. That
was what they meant, and they meant nothing
else. There were navy yards now at Portsmouth, Boston, Brooklyn, League Island, and
Norfolk, it was nerfectly manifest that the
Government would not maintain those five
great establishments in such close propinquity to each other. The Government was
entering on the construction of iron and steel
ships. The construction of these ships required an extensive and expensive plant. He
submitted that it was not wise to commit the
Government to the establishment of these five
havy yards for the construction of fron and
steel ships,
Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Allison
Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Allison

sted ships.
Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Allison whether, in view of the possibility of the country being involved in a great naval war, there ought to be a navy yard somewhere north of New York, where from and steel yessels could go in to be equipped or to repair damages.

whether, in view of the possibility of the country being involved in a great naval war, there ought to be a navy yard somewhere north of New York, where Iron and steel vessels could go in to be equipped or to repair damages.

Mr. Allison replied that he was willing that there should be, but he was not willing that there should be two great naval catabilishments for that purpose in New England. Nor was he willing to say that Portsmouth should be the place. There was no present necessity for the appropriation. There were a great many people who believed that New London was a better place for a navy yard thin either Boston or Fortsmouth. He did not know how that was, but he though it imperiant not to make an appropriation of the New Demonstration for a great navy yard. The help of the New Demonstration for a great navy yard. It might be that would be sold, and that the one great made would be sold, and that the one great may yard of the Atlantic would be at League Island, where there was a mule provision for establishing a great navy yard for the construction of steel vessels. What he objected to was that in this indirect and small wavapuropriation after appropriation should be injected into the bill. Mr. Hawley Hep. Owned opposed the striking out of the lens for Portsmouth and Boston. He said that he was unusually anxious to know what the departments of the Government recommended; but he did not feel absolutely obliged to do what they recommended or to refrain from doing what they did not recommended to the would take only forty-eight hours for a war with Great Britain. Mr. Hawley said that it would take only forty-eight hours for a war with Great Britain for a war with Great Britain. Mr. Hawley replied by quoting the axiom about no one criping for the hought ought to be done. He did not know the poley of the Navy Department in the matter or what view it took of the great future. Seeaking of the possibilities of a war with Great Britain if dared not talk as if was poleinal reasons. To that he answered that nation

of a british fleet that would rendezvous at Halifax.

Mr. Plumb (Rep., Kan.) suggested sarcastically that the Senator from New Hampshire was so well posted as to what Great Britain was going to do that the United States could not be taken by suprise.

Mr. Blair retoried that it was well that a few persons should be posted rather than be grossly ignorant, like other people. He was not ashamed to knew something about the subject, although the Senator from Kausas might insist that he ought to be almost a brutal idlot on the subject like—

Here Mr. Blair paused, and gave a chance to another Senator to finish the sentence by adding 'semebody eise.'

ing "semebody else."
Mr. Plumb said that his remark was simply

Mr. Flumb said that his remark was simply to suggest how much more valuable the Senator from New Hampshire was than a navy orn fleet. The question was taken on the amendment to strike out the Rem of \$4.000 for introvement of the plant at lortemouth Navy Yard. The amendment was disagreed to year 1% nays 2%. So the item remains in the bill, amended, however, by striking out the words building and before the words "repairing from and steel ships."

The item for the Boston Navy Yard (similarly amended) was also continued in the bill, the vote to strike out being year 15, nays 31.

On motion of Mr. Cameron (item, Ph.) a like item of \$50,000 was inserted for the Lengue Island vard, with the additional useds. "which year is hereby reopened for the repair of vessels of the may."

of the mayy. Alien (Rep., Wash, an item a motion of Mr. Alien (Rep., Wash, an item was inserted for the appointment of a commis-sion of two naval officers, one army officer, and two divillans to select a suitable site for a dry dock on the coast of the Pacific, or of the waters connected therewith north of the 42d parallel, including the waters of Puget Sound.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) moved to strike out the provision for three seagoing coast-line battle ships not to cost more than \$4,000,000 each. He said that be saw no reason for such an immense expenditure. The United States was a peacoful and a peaceable nation. During the civil war there was a temptation to foreign nations to take sides, but none of them had done it. There had been on the part of Great Britain a violation of international law, but that nation, although possessing the most powerful navy in the world, cheerfully assented to arbitration to settle the dispute, The United States would do right. There was no occasion for its doing otherwise. It was not seeking territorial aggrandirement or ex-

The United States would do right. There was not seeming territorial aggrandizement or extension. There would, therefore, be no occasion for war. Why, then, should the United States send out ships of war, like an individual with a bowle knife and two revolvers in his belt, tantalizing others to fight? The United States needed no battle ships other than the cruisers which it now had.

Mr. Cockreil quoted with approval the proceedings that have been taking place all over the world, looking to the establishment of an international court of arbitration. These showed, he said, that there was a gtrong tendency for the adjustment of international disputes by arbitration, by peaceful and legal measures. There would come no time in the future when any trouble arising between the United States and any respectable nation might not be, and would not be, settled fairly and honorably by arbitration. No nation could afford to go into a war with the United States, and no nation would do it. There was no fear of any nation attempting to provoke the United States, and no nation would do it. There was no fear of any nation attempting to provoke the United States, and no nation would do it oppose the United States, and no nation would do it. There was no fear of any nation attempting to provoke the United States, and he had seen the content of the power of Mr. Mr. Hale (Rep., Mc.) asked how the power of

of any nation autoinputs to be a state to war.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) asked how the power of the United States was a preventive to war if that power was not put into shape. How could the power of the United States be exercised if the United States had no army or navy—espective. no navy? Cockrell-The Senator admits that we Mr. Cockrell—The Senator admits that we have the power—
Mr. Hale—No. I do not. We have undoubtedly the means to construct a navy that would be in itself (that is its great object) a moral force that would be a deterrent to war. But I do not admit that the mere undeveloped power is of any account. It is only a temptation.

After further discussion, and without action on Mr. Cockrell's motion, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives. In his prayer this morning the Chaplain said: "Aimighty God: We come before Thee bowed in sympathy with the sorrow of Thy servant, the Speaker of the House, stricken by the death of his venerable and beloved mother. Grant unto him and unto all the members of the House the only consolation the heart can know in such a bereavement the hope inspired by the death of Thy beloved Son. As we sit in the shadow of this great affliction we hear Thy voice saying: 'And there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there he any more pain, for the former things are massed away."

During the delivery of the prayer the Speaker occupied the chair, but while the Clerk was reading the journal he left the hall, designating Mr. Perkins of Kansas to preside in his stead.

The House wenting Committee of the Whole

reading the journal he left the hall, designating Mr. Perkins of Kansas to preside in his stead.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair) on the River and Harbor bill. The pending question was the point of order against the Hennepin Canal proposition.

After an argument by Mr. Rogers (Dem., Ark.) in opposition to the point of order, the Chaitman rendered his decision overruling the point of order.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.) then moved to strike out the provision for the canal. He contended that the digging of canals by the Federal Government was contrary to the Constitution.

Mr. Henderson (lep., Ill.) said that the question of the power of Congress to provide for the construction of canals had already been settled in the affirmative. It was an implied power, but it was a power as strong as any power conferred on Congress to Improve rivers and harbors and to erect lighthouses.

Messrs, Hayes and Henderson of Iowa and harbors and to erect lighthouses.

Messrs, Hayes and Henderson of Iowa earnestity opposed the motion, the former making a constitutional argument in support of the powers of Congress to canact such legislation, and the latter dwelling upon the many benefits swhich would accrue to the whole country from the construction of the waterway.

Messrs, Blanchard (Dem., La.) and Gear (Rep., lowa) favored the Hennepin Canal.

Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.), though favoring the motion, commended the energy and ability with which the gentleman from Hilinois (Mr. Henderson) had vized upon Congress, year after year, the construction of the canal. But he warned gentlemen who represented the Mississippi River that an appropriation for the Hennepin Canal would be the death knell to appropriations for the Mississippi River in the future.

After further debate the motion to strike out was lost, 50 to 122.

O appropriations for the future of the future debate the motion to strike out was lost, 50 to 122.

On motion of Mr. Henderson of Illinois, an amendment was adopted reducing from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000 the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio

ver. Pending further action the committee rose. Public business was suspended at 4 o'clock, and the House proceded to pay fitting tribute to the memory of the late David Wilber of New York. After enlogistic addresses by Messra, Sherman of New York, McCormick of Fennsylvania, Melkae of Ransas, Russell of Connecticut. Tracey and Fargular of New York, the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

LIFE WASHINGTON TOPICS. Things of Interest In and Outside of the

Halls of Congress. on, May 24.-A little inside history about the final passage of the McKinley Tariff bill in the House shows that the Democrats were rather fortunate in having Mr Carlisla return from Kentucky in time to manage the closing scenes of the debate for his party. Had he not arrived when he did, it is possible that the Democrats would have had a little fight upon their hands which would probably have discounted all that they had gained by their opposition to the McKinley bill. On Wednesday morning, before the hour fixed for the final vote upon the bill, some of the Democratic leaders had a meeting to arrange their course of action. The outcome was that Mr. Carlisle was instructed to offer a brief and pointed resolution for the recommitment of the bill to the Ways and Means Committee, with instructions to report a measure reducing taxation. instead of one increasing it, as they had done. The agreement by which Mr. Carlisle introduced this resolution was not reached without something of a tamily row, which was precipi tated by Mr. Springer of Illinois. the meetng that gentleman presented to his Democratic colleagues a long series of resolutions, which he thought should be offered in the House, instead of the little one that was put in by Mr. Curlisle. Springer's resolution contained a number of whereases and resolves, and put the party on record as in favor of a great many things which a large number of Representatives would find it locally very embarrassing to agree to. It committed them to free salt and free other things, which many Democrats are in favor of only in a theoretical way and opin favor of only in a theoretical way and opposed to when the condition of a campaign fight confronts them. Mr. Carlisle and other Democrats at once saw the danger to the party that lurked in Mr. Springer's resolution, and under the lead of the ex-Speaker they promptly saufled out the Illinois man's programme. A member of the Ways and Means Committee, speaking of this matter to-day, said that it was very fortunate that Mr. Carlisle's advice was taken not only on the point of killing Mr. Springer's resolution, but in all phases of the tariff discussion. Mr. Carlisle's advice was taken not only on the point of killing Mr. Springer's resolution, but in all phases of the tariff discussion. Mr. Carlisle's advice was taken not only on the point of killing Mr. Springer's resolution, but in all phases of the tariff discussion. Mr. Carlisle's advice who are in favor of the party flying low in tariff matters. They appealed to him when they drew up the report in opposition to the McKinley bill to be careful in what he said, and he was oareful. The result is that many Democrate who might have lest their districts had the Democratic position on the tariff been made too radical can now go before their constituents fighting the McKinley bill, but without the necessality of defending any definite statements of the Hemocratic party. Many members of the Hemo posed to when the condition of a cam-

Delegate Carey of Wyoming has received letters detailing an interesting incident of the late war. In one of the fights in front of Richmond Mr. Charles E. Clay, a Confederate sol-dier, captured a Union sword. On the handle was inscribed

Lieut G. A. HARRIBON. Comp. H. S H., E. G. T., Excelsior Brigade.

Mr. Clay was proud of his trophy. The warclosed. Time passed, He removed far from
the scene of conflict, but carried the sword
with him. Mr. Clay is generous as well as
hrave, and appreciates the feelings of a soldier. He thinks the sword would be more of a
treasure to its original owner or his family
than it is to him. He would be glad to restore
the sword to Lieut, Harrison or his family. He
has made several efforts to find them, but
without success. Lieut Harrison served in
Bickles Brigade. Mr. Clay resides at Douglas,
Wr. If any of the saders of Tus Sun know

Lieut Harrison or his family they will confer a favor on them by showing them this.

Senator Davis of Minnesota to-day presented an amendment to be offered to the Tariff bill, removing the duty of 14 cents a pound on binding twine, and placing it on the free list. In presenting the amendment, Mr. Davis gave notice that at some time during the progress of the bill be intended to submit some r', narks on the tax in the present form, and in the proposed modified form, which is, he said, considered by the farmers of the Northwest as uppressive, exacting, and extortionate.

The William McGarrahan claim made its re-appearance to-day in the Schate as an amend-ment offered by Schater Voorhees to the bill providing for the appointment of a court to settle private land claims.

Assistant Commissioner Stone to-day rendered a decision in which he holds that a soldier who makes a location filing under the soldiers' homestead law of 1872, but who fails to make settlement within six months thereafter, does not thereby forfeit his right to the land unless some adverse claim intervenes prior to the date upon which he actually makes settlement. The department has heretofore held that a failure to make settlement within six months after the filing is made of itself absolutely forfeits all rights to the land, and that subsequent soltlement cannot cure the laches. The Assistant Commissioner holds laches. The Assistant Commissioner holds directly to the contrary on both points.

The President has directed that the Union flag shall hereafter fly daily over the Executive Mansion from sunrise to sunset instead of as heretofore being holsted only on special occasions.

Mr. Wade of Missouri to-day introduced a bill providing that the pay of letter carriers, after three years' service in first-class Fost Offices shall be \$1,200 per annum. and after two years' service in second-class Fost Offices \$1,050 per annum.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio to-day introduced in the House a bill providing that when an army or navy officer shall have been sentenced by or navy officer shall have been sentenced by court martial to suspension from rank and duty for a period extending beyond a date when under the provisions of law his retirement from active service would be authorized, or when a sentence of dismissal shall have been mitigated to suspension from rank and duty for such a period, the President may, in his discretion, at any time before the expiration of such sentence, place such officer upon the retired list, having first remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence.

The Sentate Finance Committee, owing

to the interest of members in other to the interest of members in other measures, will probably not hold a meeting for the consideration of the Tarlif bill before next Tuesday, the regular meeting day of the committee. A leading member of the committee said to-day that the policy of the committee is regard to the manner of treating the bill would be determined by the nature and number of amendments or changes it was found desirable to make. In the Senate to-day Mr. Plumb offered the following, whitch went over until Monday:

lowing, which went over until Monday:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be directed to report to the Senate. In conection with House bill 0.410, commonly known as the Tariff bil. a statement showing the duties levised by the present law, the duties as they would be according to said House bil. and the duties as proposed by said committee, all said duties to be stated in parallel columns or otherwise as may be most convenient for examination and comparison; and said committee is specially instructed in the event it shall recommend the levy of duties not now provided by law, or shall recommend the increase of duties beyond those now imposed, to furnish to the Senate in writing the reasons in each case which have led the committee to recommend the addition of such new duties or the increase of present duties respectively. The conferrees on the McKinley Customs Ad ministrative bill were together about two

ministrative bill were together about two hours this afternoon. Mr. McMillen of Tennessee took the place of Mr. Carlisle among the House conferrees. It is said a practical agreement on all disputed points save one was reached. It will be recommended that each House recede from its position as to about haif the ninety amendments made to the bill by the Senate. The one unsettled point is as to the date upon which the bill shall take effect. Upon this the officials of the Treasury Department will be asked to express their opinion as to the earliest practical dates which can be fixed, and that date will probably be adopted by the conferrees at their meeting on Monday. There is not likely to be any action by Congress on the resolution introduced by Representative McAdoo calling for an investigation

sentative McAdoo calling for an investigation of the right of the Census Bureau to propound the questions relating to morigages and disease that are so vigorously objected to by citizens in all parts of the country. Chairman Dunnell of the House Committee on the Census, to which Mr. AcAdoo's resolution was referred, called a meeting for its consideration this morning, and only four members responded. Those present were Messrs, Dunnell Chairman, Owens, Sherman, and Tillman, Robert P. Forter, Superintendent of the census; was present and gave three reasons why nothing should be done toward suppressing the auestion. First, the questions are similar to these asked by the Governments of England, France, Germany, and other European countries; second, they are in line with those included in the United States census circulars in previous years; third, it is new too late to recall them. These reasons seemed good and sufficient to the four committeemen, not one of whom appeared to have any idea or opinion whatever upon the subject, and it was therefore informally agreed to drop the subject. Chairman Dunnell said after the meeting that there seems to be no good reason why Congress should do anything, especially in view of the fact that only one week remains before the date set for the enumerators to begin work. No meeting of the committee will therefore be held. Senator Cockrell has not as has been reported, pressuited any resolution of inquiry in the Senate. The subject has not arisen in that hody in any way. of the right of the Census Bureau to propound

DIDN'T WANT DAGGETT AROUND.

Mr. Humphrey of the Republican League

Extremely Uncomplimentary. There was about the usual allowance of wrangling before Referee Louis C. Raegener vesterday on the hearing in Tallmadge & Martin's suit against the Republican League on a \$12,000 bill for campaign printing. Secretary Andrew B. Humphrey of the League testified at length for the defence. On cross-examination by Col. Bacon he said that he was sure that neither the Executive Committee, the sub-Executive Committee, nor the Campaign Committee did anothing in the way of raising money for the League by one-dollar subscriptions. He said that some person suggested such a scheme as this, and that ex-President Foster showed him a blank and asked his opinion of it. Mr. Humphrey edited the form and returned it to Mr. Foster, and had not seen

Mr. Humphrey finally admitted that perhaps he opened a few of the letters containing the dollar subscription blanks, in spite of the fact that Mr. Foster had directed him not to open any mail that came to headquarters in printed envelopes. In reply to a question whether he had objected to any person being around the office. Mr. Humphrey reciled that he didn't want Al langest around when money letters we e being opened, and that he made his wishes in this matter known.

Mr. Humphrey was asked if he saw many of the \$1 certificates around the office.

"Not before election." he replied; "but I noticed a number of from in the following February, when Mr. Foster was lighting for recilection as Fresident of the League. One day I saw Mr. Foster and a boy hard at work in the office stringing the certificates together."

Mr. Humphrey said that Mr. Foster had taken the check book away in March, 1858, in spite of a previous arrangement that he (Humphrey) should have charge of it.

"What occurred at that time?" Col. Bacon asked.

Mr. Humphrey regulation that he found a second had objected to any person being around the

"What occurred at that time?" Col. Bacon asked.

Mr. Humphrey realied that he found a scrap of paper in the office on which was written:

"I have taken the flannes books to my office. Sorry not to have seen you this A. M."

Thenext day, Mr. Humphrey said, he asked Foster why he had taken the books away, and he was going on to relate the conversation when he was stopped by objections. In the course of further testimony Mr. Gay said that a certain person named Albert Daggett had collected and ordered work in the name of the League without authority, and that nothing League without authority, and that nothing was known of it until a year later. Mr. Humphrey peoped in a question here.

I would like to know where you got hold of those documents," he asked referring to the subscription book. "My desk has been robbed half a dozen times, and I am growing weary of it. I would like to know how you got them."

them."
"Oh, easy enough," replied the Colonel, alrivity.

The book was ruled out and this angered the Colonel. He wanted it in evidence be-

The book was ruled out, and this angered the Colonel. He wanted it in evidence because it contained a report of a meeting in which the idea of issuing literature for the campaign was made clear.

Col. Baccon began to quote law.

"Now, don't set up an erroneous proposition," advised Mr. Gay.

"W-h-a-t," exclaimed the Colonel. "Do you know, sir, that I was instructor of astronomy at West Polit, and that on one covasion I was invited to be the President of a New England cologae," college?"
"Gentlemen." said the referee, "this must stop."
The hearing will be resumed next Wedness-

Four Pishermen Missing. ten Muss., May 24 - Spencer Decker of Shel burne, N. S. and William Surse of Argyle. N. S. got astray from the schooner Neille G. Thurston while tenning travels and are missing. Joseph Surke and Fred. Sinterburg of Gloucester got astray from the gothouser Malosome on May 17 and have not since been heard from

Impure Blood

Purifies the Blood

to go to school in Chelson, Vi. I decided to have my tor try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was much gratified when it seemed to help him. He continued to grow

better on we gave him the Parsaparilla, and, having

used 8 bottles is now entirely cured. As Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished such wonderful results. I recommend it all 1 possibly can "-JEROME M. SLEEPES, Upper Lake, Lake county, Cal.

The above is from my brother. I am also giad to tentify to the excellence of Hood's Saraparilla, and to say that C. I. Hood & Co. are considered one of the

most reliable firms in New England."-VAN B SLEEPER, City Treasurer, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PRESIDENT HOWELD'S PLEA.

the Printing Award.

CAPT. KILLILEA INVITES INQUIRY.

Defending His Approval of the Sixth Ave-

nue Hotel's Application for a License.

the Police Board about the Sixth Avenue Hotel.

Forty-fourth street are trying to have revoked:

of this precinct, covering a period of nins years, there has never been to iny knowledge an arrest made there. I never received a composite against said place until recently, when Mr. Clark Red, who appears to be countried to the control of the c

Changes in the Buoyage of the Lower Bay,

WASHINGTON, May 24. - Notice is given by the

Lighthouse Board that on or about June 19,

1890, the following changes will be made in the

buoyage of main ship channel, New York Bay,

in order to conform to and obtain full benefit

from the recent improvements of that channel:

A Child's Beath by Hydrophobia.

phiney of Pine street. Central Falls, died re-

on the same day it attacked Joseph.

Police Captain Killilea of the West Forty-

Appears in a thousand different forms, and causes a ! vast amount of suffering. Scarcely a single person is entirely free from its effects. Hence the necessity of a reliable blood purifier like Hoods Sarsaparilla, which poisoned by impure virus in vaccination. His arm awelled terribly, causing great agony. Physicians said the arm must be amputated, and even then his recovery would be dombired. One day I read about a blood purifier, new to me, and was surprised to learn eradicates every impurity, and gives to the blood vitality and health. It cures scrotula, sait rheum, humors, holls pimples, and all other affections caused by im-purities or polsonous germs in the blood. that it was prepared by C. J. Hood, with whom I used

Hood's Sarsaparilla also evercomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite

cores dyspepsia, billiousness, and headache, and builds the whole system.

My daughter has been very ill with eczema. By reading about Hood's Sarsaparilla I was induced to try this medicine, and was wonderfully surprised by its effects. When she had taken haif a bottle she was like another child and when the bottle was all gone she was entirely cured and in perfect health. I will never again be without a bottle of Hood's Farsaparilla in my house, as I consider it worth its weight in gold KAVANAUGH, Sanitary Plumber, 15 Daniel at., Albany,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1: six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE QUESTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The Dwellers on the Banks Favor the Leves System-More Money Needed at Once.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-When the delegation of citizens interested in the proposed approriations for the Improvement of the Missis. sippl River were heard before the Committee on Commerce a few days ago, the Chairman, Senator Frye, said:

Well, gentlemen, you have lifted a great load from my mind. I have been entirely at sea as to what is the proper plan for protecting the country from overflow, but I now begin to

The friends of the levee system have, therefore, taken heart, and will go to work with renewed energy to influence the committees of Congress. The recent convention at Vicksburg sent a delegation of twenty-five representative citizens to Washington. have been here two weeks or more, and have appointed an executive committee of six, who will remain here permanently to urgo the necessity of appropriations for the preservation and improvement of the leves system. The committee is composed of the Hon. Hiram R. Steele, of Louisians, Chairman; Gen. John H. Rice, of Fort Scott, Kansas; A. W. Crandall, of New Orleans; Patrick Henry, of Arkansas; Thomas A. Shields, of Cairo, Ill., and E. W. Gould, of St. Louis, Gen. Rice is especially active in presenting the views of the citizens to Congressmen. He has made his headquarters at Natchez for the past three years, and has in mind some important facts relative to the Mississippi and the late overflow. Gen. Rice said to-day: "I have read the editorial in THE SUN of May

21 with considerable interest, and feel that THE SUN, while honest in its convictions, is de-

sirous that the very best thing possible should be done in solving the problem of the Mississispip River. I desire to say that the jeepole of the Mississispip valley who live on the banks of that river, and the eighteen or twenty United States and State enginees who have been engaged upon the river, some of them for years, are almost wholly of one mind as to the proper solution of this great problem, and that is that it must be solved by the plan of the Mississippi River Commission. No new plan or system is wanted. The great object to be attained is to give the best conditions of navigation, and at the same time to give perfect assurance against inundations. The people most concerned, in the light of the late flood, are reassured that the leves system is the only system that will hold the water in the channel, carry off the silt, and maintain the navigation of the river at low water. Floods without levess with outlets at every fow place, slow the current, fill up the bed of the river with hills of sand, and when low water comes the river is unnavigable. The prediction of great disasters and damaging flood, itdes rolling down the river was all in the Imagination of professed scientists new this tanding the line about the the highest ever known the 1,100 miles of leves came so near holding the flood that only 23 crownses all teld occurred, with only 43 miles of opening, and less than one-fourth of the country inundated that was in the floods of 1882 or 1883.

"The immense quantity of sediment washed down trom the north, which, as alleged raised the water was not confined to a normal channel and because the leves didn't hold, Confining the water to a narrow channel does not tend to fill up the river. The very opposite is the truth, I know that Mr. Elseffer of New York so alleges. He has no evidence of it. On the contrary, every one who knows anything about the river knows that the narrower the channel the deeper the volume of water, because it scours out the bottom, and the should be places. At Natchez Island, the

MR. CHENOMETH'S ANTIQUITIES,

No wig-fied can theny with perch and ball withbounded about the feet east from its present position into the feet mean law water on the following bearings have in a feet with the feet A Harvard Archeologist Examines the Navenial distilluises, S. by E. is E. Sandy Hook Lighthouse S. b. is S. Homer Shoul Lighthouse S. S. is S. Homer Shoul Lighthouse, S. N. F. is E. No 10 - Hed Iron park hooy marking the point of Southwest Soft will be moved about the feet N. E. is, from its present bearings. Sund. How Lighthouse, S. R. is accessed Lighthouse, S. E. is accessed. Lighthouse, S. E. is accessed. Lighthouse, How Lighthouse, S. E. is accessed. Lighthouse, S. E. is a house marking the change liftly range dradred channel will be placed about 1, 0.0 feet agart, instead of 2,000 feet. I and C. 2 remaining in their present predictions of 2,000 feet. I am 10. 2 remaining in their present predictions of 3,000 feet. I am 10. 2 remaining in their present predictions of 3,000 feet. I am 10. 2 remaining in their present predictions of 3,000 feet. I am 1000 market from the following bearings. CP Black from booy in 25 feet mean low water. Romer Shoul lighthouse, S. L. by E. J. Hook hear on S. E. is, E. i. 4. Red can hooy in 25 feet mean low water former Shoul lighthouse, S. L. by E. J. Hook hear on S. E. is, E. if hook hear on S. E. is, E. if hook hear on S. E. is, E. if hook hear on the following hear house in 10. See feet mean low water Romer Shoul highthouse E. S. E. is, E. Hook hear on the John how will be moved about 12. Sefect to the northward of C. 6 in its new position on the same line, at a point about half was between it and the innetten busy of the Swaah Channel in 2-feet mean low water on the following hearings, sandy Hask highthouse, N. S. E. F. Bomer Shoul lighthouse, N. S. F. Frinces Bay lighthouse, N. S. I. Hark iron apar booy marking West Hank will Things Excavated at Inwood, Prof. Putnam, head of the Harvard Departnent of Archeology, passed Friday and yesterday at Inwood examining the bones, stones, and pottery exervated by Alexander C. Cheno-

weth, as well as the hillock from which they came. The pottery, Prof. Putnam said. was a fine specimen of Indian work. It had been made and marked pretty much as the Cayugas, Mohawks, Senecas, and kindred tribes made, and marked their vessels. The herring-bone pattern was done with a sharp stick or stone. Another bit found by Mr. Chenoweth had got its ornamentation from knotted cords or roots tied tightly around the wet clay of the new

tied tightly around the wet clay of the new pat. Other pieces showed imprints of braided grass. To the clay of the vessels there was usually added some sand, and often small shells. The egg-haped stone with a groove around its middle trof. Futnam pronounced to be a club stone, used on a piece of rawhide or root for a shung-hot.

Several days ago Mr. thenoweth found in the mould there or four inches undor the surface a handsome y marked fragment of slate 3 by 14 inches. One end had been roughly broken off; the other was a clean-ground little hole. Such a stone is known among archaeologists as a gorget. Prof. Putnam says he has often found a gorget on the breast of an Indian skelton, and he thinks the stone was used either as a mere ornament or as a clasp to fasten the Indian's skin garment.

Lesterday Prof. Putnam came upon a small is whome of some animal a few inches under

resterday i rof. Putnam came upon a small awhone of some animal a few inches under the surface of Mr. thenoweth's hillock. He thought it was probably the bone of a sent although he was unwilling to give a final colinion before having examined it more closely. Several pointed bones found in the black soil on the hillock had come from the black soil on the hillock had come from the leg of a deer, he said, and had been sharpened for use as implements. As to the skulls in Mr. Chenoweth's collection of entiquities. Prof. Putnam spoke very guardedly. He will have them all sent to Harvard together with the skeletons belonging to each, and next fail will examine measure and compare them with examine measure and compare them with examine measure and compare them with examine the authority of the products of Mr. carning the antiquity of the products of Mr. I ntil then he will atthbold his comion con-cerning the antiquity of the products of Mr. Chenoweth's excavations. Prof. Putnam urged Mr. Chenoweth to continue digging until he should cut away the whole hillock.

CABIN BOY YOUNG'S STORY OF CAPT. STEWART'S CRUELTY.

Seamen Chained to Stanchions on the John Harvey and Kept on Bread and Water, Except when the Capital's Daughters Saugiled Cake and Ple to Them-The Cabin Boy Left at Barbadoes, A regular old-fashioned sea story was told in

the office of United States Marshal Jacobus yesterday by Ernest A. Young, a lad who ship-ped as cabin boy on the John Harvey, from Portland, Me., in September last, and who charged that the vessel had deserted him at Barbadoes early this month. Capt. Harvey Stewart is commander of the John Harvey, and, according to the cabin boy's tale, he is a mighty hard man to sail with. Young's story was backed up by letters from members of the crow, and was further endorsed to an extent by E. A. Dimmick, United States Consul at Barbadoes, through whose good offices the lad obtained passage on the frigate Pensacola to this city. Trouble began aboard the John Harrey,

Young said, when the vessel was near Barbadoes, on Feb. 1, when Seaman P. Pierson, being at the wheel, kept on his ollskins after the heavy squall which had made them necessary had passed. Capt, Stewart passing by intimated that it wasn't much of a sallorman that would wear oliskins when the sun shone, and received a retort that provoked him to strike Pierson in the face. Both of Pierson's hands were engaged at the wheel, but Robert Huri-An Effort to Show that he Did his Duty in President Howell of the bridge trustees sent bert, a seaman standing near, stepped forward to Compireller Myers yesterday a long state-ment in explanation of his course in awarding with a companion, Jack Smith. The Captain scented mutiny, and, ordering Hurlbert to take the wheel, directed Mate Phelan to attend to the contract for printing bridge tickets to the Hamilton Bank Note Company on a new bid Smith, while he himself licked Pierson. The made after all the legal bids had been put in. Captain got along all right with his man, but No new facts are given in Mr. Howell's defence. the mate had to chase Smith all over the ship He merely makes a special plea in justification before he could catch him. When he did he of his course. After detailing the bids of the competitors for the work, Mr. Howell says: threw him down on the deck and sat on him, in order to punch him more at his leisure. The rest of the crew showed a disposition to The bid of the New York Company was for strip tickets only, and, moreover, was higher by 1's cents per thousand than the bid of the Hamilton Company. The Homer Lee Company

The rest of the crew showed a disposition to interfere, but the Captain after disposing of Pierson, pulled a revolver, and, standing over the mate, urged him to punch harder, threatening to shoot any man who stepped forward. Charles Sindberg protested against the manner in which Smith was being treated, and Capt. Stewart blazed away with the revolver, the bullet striking Sindberg in the left temple, cutting a lurrow in the flesh and knocking him down, but not injuring him seriously. The crew being thus intimidated, Fierson and Smith were "triced up" to the rigging and kent there three hours, the Captain occusionally amusing himself by slapping smith's face, puiling his nose, and profanely revising him. When Smith protested and threatened to have the law on the Cautain when port was reached, the Cautain is alleged to have profanely assailed the lignity of the law, and to have declared that he proposed to be his own law aboard his own ship.
Fierson and Smith, after being let down. bld for the package tickets only, and did not bid at all for the strip tickets. If its bid had been accepted, there would have been one contractor for strip tickets and another for

been accepted, there would have been one contractor for strip tickets and another for package tickets, doubling our work of inspection, storing, and security against frauds. Moreover, the bid of the Homer Lee Company leaves it uncertain whether the ticket proposed to be furnished is the one now in use, for which our advertisement called, or another ticket, the result of a new process. The Hamilton Company was therefore the only bidder whose preposal was responsive to our advertisement, and to it the contract might have been awarded at 15 cents for strip tickets and 30 cents for makinge tickets. But here came in play the discretion reserved by the trustees to reject hids. The Hamilton Company was asked to lower its price for package tickets to 245 cents, and this beling done the contract was awarded to it.

"Thus the public gained the fullest result of the advertisement and I submit to you that none of the parties were wreaged in the slightest. Each hidder under the advertisement subjected himself to the reserved power to reject his proposal, and cannot complain that it has been exercised. If the contract for 20,000,000 strip tickets was the New York company at 164 cents, which price was higher by 15 cents than the bid of the Hamilton Company to lower its proposal for mackage tickets. We thought the public interest would be served by asking the Hamilton Company to lower its price for package tickets, and we thought so, because from it alone we were offered both kinds of tickets, and we thought so, because from it alone we were offered both kinds of tickets, and we thought so, because from it alone we were offered both kinds of tickets, and we thought so, because from it alone we were offered both kinds of ticket the Homer Lee Company intended to other, and because the Hamilton Company had the superior equity whit spings from a perfect performance of former contracts."

It will be observed that Mr. Howell does not touch upon the vital joint of the whole matter, namely, that if the bids as presented were unsatisfa Cartain is alleged to have profanely assailed the lignity of the law, and to have declared that he proposed to be his own law aboard his own ship.

Pierson and Smith, after being let down, were chalmed to the deck until morning, and then were taken between decks and chained to stanchions, where they were kept for twenty-three days on a bread and water diet, with the cabin boy to feed them. The Captain's daughter, who sail with him, sent by the cabin boy to the prisoners surrectitious cake and secret ple until the captain found it out and threat-ened to put Young in irons in the hold if he carried any more delicacles to the men.

When the ship arrived at Harbadoes the matter was brought to the attention of the United States Consul, and Young testified there in a manner favorable to the chained seamen. The taptain thereupon ordered him to work before the must, and when he refused triced him up and afterward put him in chains for several days.

On Friday, May 10, he requested permission to go ashore and see the Consul and learn if he must work as a sailor on the return voyage, which was to begin next day. The Captain refused to let him have the ship's yawl, but let him go off in a fisherman's boat. He saw the Consul, and when, next day, he started to return to the ship, he cound that she had sailed at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The lad had no money, and all his clothes were aboard the ship. Consul Dimmick gave him a letter to the officers of the Pensacola, certifying that Young was not a deserter, and asking them to take him back to the United States. "It seems," the Consul added, in his letter. "that Ernest A. Young was left here to prevent his possible appearance asg witness in a case against the ship, This boy is not a desertion of the cabin boy by the ashe, the

a case against the ship. This boy is not a deserter."

If the Consul guessed rightly the reason for the desertion of the cabin boy by the ship, the scheme is a failure, for the cabin boy is here shead of the ship. The latter is loaded for this port, and is now due. When she sails up the bay a representative of United States Shipping Commissioner Reid will board her and proceed to collect from Capt. Stewart \$5.95 due Young for wages, and will also see that the lad gets his clothes, while if any of the sailors desire to make a complaint against the Captain they will have a chance to do so before United States Commissioner Shides. A purse was made up in the offices of Marshai Jacobus and the United States District Attorney to support the cabin boy until his ship comes in. seventh street station has sent this letter to the license of which the residents of West At the northwest corner of sixth avenue and Forty-for the street there is a hotel known as the "Sixth Ave-bus thole." If has been such for the past twenty years arover. The present proprietor is John Grimthia, who has conducted business at said hotel as proprietor of such for seven years past. During my time as Captain of this precinci, covering a period of nine years, there has never been to my knowledge an arrest mank there.

COLLARS AND CUFFS TWO CENTS. The Combined Steam Laundries Raise the

Price One-third. The New Yorkers and Brooklynites who called yesterday at the offices of the steam laundries found a brand new sign staring them in the face which announced that after to-morrow collars and cuffs will be laundried at 2 cents each. This means that an agreement has been entered into by nearly all of the steam laundries doing business in the two cities, as well as in Jersey City and Hoboken, to advance the price from 1's cents. From forty to fifty laundrymen have gone into the "combine" new price was fixed last week by the Laundrymen's Association, of which Gates H. Bar nard of 9 Clinton place is President, Collars and cuffs alone are going to be affected, no

and cuffs alone are going to be affected, no change having been made in the charges on other articles. Still, the laundrymen expect that this little difference of half a cent will be sufficient to save some of the members of their trade from bankruotey who are just now hanging on by their eyelids.

"We have been trying for some time to bring this about," said the proprietor of one of the biggest steam laundries yesterday, "and now most of our members have found out where their interests lie, It's going to be a good thing all around, for it will enable us to pay our helpers better than we could afford to to the past, and they consequently will turn pay our heipers better than we could also it to in the past, and they consequently will turn out better work. The price that we held to was entirely too low, and a number of houses have been driven to the wall. It costs us more for material and help now than it didlayer ago. That starch trust has its effect upon us and we have got to look out for ourselves accordingly." Isn't this going to help the Chinese laundries?"

dries?" No," said the laundryman; "our customers
"No," said the laundryman; to do with a Chinese "No," said the laundryman; our devines a wouldn't have any thing to do with a Chineso laundry anyway. There are about 1,300 of these laundries new he Brooklyn and New York, but seven-ouththese them charge 2 cents arises for collars themselves. Our association has already come out strongly against Mongo-lian washerman and I think we have done a most deather good by it." great deal of good by it.

A SUMMER HOME FOR WOMEN. Place of Rest for Trained Nurses and

Teachers Up the Sound. On June 12 a house on Bell Island, in Long Island Sound, off Norwalk, will be opened to receive any trained nurse, teacher, or governess in need of a rest or holiday. Whoever is unable to find a suitable spot to take a vaca- suit was brought in the Supreme Court, Brooktion can go to Bell Island with confidence in her surroundings, and spend a few weeks by the water. The house has been bought by Mr. Oliver H. Northcote, and as a woman a summer rest it is intended to be a memorial to is wife, who died two years ago. Mrs. North-to was a daughter of Hamilton Fish. It will e in charge of a matron, and has accommoda-on for twelve persons, the rate of board to be to for twelve persons, the rate of board to be to work. It is substantially on the same plan as the Summer Bost in New Jersey, of which Miss Davlike is President, and the Holiday Boster and several other young women on Long Island.

Applications for rooms at Bell Island can be made now to Miss Brennan, 426 East Twenty-sixth atreet. tise. W. to No. 10. 10. 11. Black from spar booy marking West Bank will discontinued. This arrangement will give a continuous line of red booss at regular intervals along the edge of the shoals from the junction of the swash and main slip channels to Sandy Hook and to the Baryside range dredged channel. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately.

eixth street. Diving for Shad,

BRIDGEPORT, May 24.- Last fall the gate of WESTERLY, R. L. May 24.-Little Joseph Duthe dam at Moody's Mill, in North Bridgeport, ently of hydropholoa in frightful agony. The gave war, and a large hole was washed out by the rushing waters. After the gate had been nen. Joseph, who was 8 years old, while on | recaired the hole remained, and last week his way home from an errand at a store, was while boys were swimming in it they discoverbeset by a bound that knocked him down and ed it to be stocked with fish of monstrous size. One of the urchins found an old piece of seine and captured a fish which proved to be a seven-pound shad. The boys kept the secret as long as possible and caught a dozen or more fish apiece, which they said at food prices. People wondered where they obtained their shad and a watch was set of them. The boys would strip, plungs into the hole, and with a piece of net secon out the fish. Now the tlace is enfrounded daily by a crowd of nen and lays, all with nets, and waiting their turn to fish. The shad keep coming up the stream to spawn, and are unable to get beyond the hole. The stream is quite small and shad were never known to enter it belors. ed it to be stocked with fish of monstrous size. heset by a hound that knocked him down and bit him severely on the left check, eyelid, and lips. A physician cauterized the wounds coon afterward and the boy apparently was all right and went to school. A day or two later, while in the school room, he had a severe headache and was leverish. He went home and raidfly grew worse. At night he was seized with conventional rayed barked like a dog, frothed at had difficulty to restrain him. Were out with his struggles, he ded hest merning. Whom the dog belonged to is not known, as it were no collar, but it is believed it was the same ani-mal that bit several other children on the strost

THREE WEEKS IN IRONS. WATCHMAN HOFFEY'S STORY.

HOW HE SUFFERED WITH CATARRE AND HOW HE HAS CURED,

He Told a Reporter that He Doctored So Much Without Any Permanent Benefit that Be Had Almost Given I'p When He Went to

Doctors McCoy and Hildman. William itseffey, a very intelligent, good looking man, with a mission voice lives at 20 lewis acreet, not far from the train acreet from the train acreet from the train acreet from the train acreet for the New York City Roller Flour Mills at the corner of Processes and Lawes species one of the biggers from mills in the country. Mr. Hoffey has been employed these from the country of the country has been employed these from the country for the country has a first from the country for a proporter whee called on him a front state.



WILLIAM HOFFEY, SO LEWIS STREET.

WILLIAM HOPFRY, NO LEWIS STREET.

"I suffered with catarth for about three years My throat feit dry and cracked, and when I would awailow anything it would feel as though I was awailowing sanitation if more was stopped up and feit dry and strength and the large was the dry on the was stopped up and feit dry and scale, and I couldn't free large was the dry onterth whom is the very worst brought was the dry outerfrowing was the dry outerfrowing was the dry outerfrowing was the bardest to cure I had points in my chest and pains as though something was pressing down on it all the time and when I would stop over I would get dizzy, and everything would stop over I would get dizzy, and everything would slop over I would get dizzy, and everything would blur and ewim before my eyes.

"I doctored and doctored but nothing I did would give me relief for more than a day or two I tried all aorts of agrays but nothing seemed to help me, and inally I went to live ore Mctory and Wildman. When I went to them I didn't have much faith in them for I had doctored as much without getting any permanent relief that I hado't any faith is getting relief from Doctors Mctoy and Wildman. Bit after the accord week's treatment I began to get better and I kept up going regularly until now I feel like a different man. My throat lan't sore any more, my nose is perfectly free, and those pains in my cheet are all gone, and don't have that dizzy feeling any more. I sam almost cured, and those pains in my cheet are all gone, and don't have that dizzy feeling any more. I sam almost cured, and thoughly more him for risk all medicines, and their charges are very moderate.

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POLICE VISIT "THE MART."

An Early Morning Concert Interrupted and

The revelry in the concert hall at 137 East Thirteenth street, known as "The Mart" or the "Golden Horn," was rudely interrupted at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a squad of blue-coated officers and Central Office detectives under the command of Inspector Williams and the elder Capt, McCullagh of the East Fifth street station. The concert hall was crowded with men and women, who were drinking beer and listening to the music. When the policemen appeared there were a few screams. The proprietor and his bar-keepers, together with forty men and twentythree women. who were found in the place, were marched to the East Fifth street station house. The procession excited a good deal of amusement, and some of the women were asked by their acquaintances along the street to take kind messages to friends on the Island. At 6% o clock, after having spent the night in the station house, the procession was formed again and marched to the Lesex Market Police Court

Court.

A number of complaints have been made rescently to the police about the Mart, and it was raided as a disorderly house and on a warrant for violation of the theatrical law. Edward F. Thayer and Foderick Moran, a-tors, and James Carr and John F. Gunoing, musicians, were among the prisoners. After a short examination they were all discharged except William Walst, the proprietor, who was held in \$1.500 ball, and Charles Walker. Max Hausenberg, Thomas MedMane, Henry Murray, John Wilson, John Peterson, and George Smith, bartenders, who were held in \$100 ball each.

FREE SHOW IN CASTLE GARDEN,

Flowers, a Sea View, and Two Stalward Graybeard Hosts.

Commissioners Starr and Stephenson of the state Board of Emigration, whose occupation is now gone, are going to get up a flower and plant show at Castle Garden. They are to be known hereafter as the Commissioners of Horticulture, Mr. Starr purchased resterday one \$100 century plant, one \$25 cactus plant, and one \$50 century plant, and had them all put on the Garden pier. About 150 visitors came in and looked at the plants and the two graybended Commissioners and inhaled the invigorating air of the bay. The \$100 the invigorating air of the bay. The \$100 century plant blooms next month, when Mr. Starr will celebrate his seventy-flith birthday. The \$50 plant will not bloom until 2015, when Mr. Starr expects to be 100 years old. He will bring all the Starrs in his galaxy down to the Garden in September, when he expects to have a blowout to commonorate the flitten anniversary of his wedding. Benches will be put out on the spacious (instensive lies added to the present collection, and the public will be invited to walk in enjoy the fluest harbor view in the country and the most exhibitrating air free of cost.

BEAUTIFUL MRS. PAULSEN.

The Grounds on which her Husband is

The summons and complaint in the divorce suit of Peter E. Paulsen against Gunhilds Paulsen will be served by publication, the defendant being at her home in Christiania. The lyn, by the husband, who is a resident of that city. He was married seven years ago to the defendant, who is the daughter of a magistrate of Christiania and she is said to have been one of the belies of the Norwegian capital. They came to this country soon after the wedding, but returned three years ago to settle up her father's estate.

Mr. Faulsen came back on Dec. 24, 1887, but his wife, he says did not return until October, 1888. Two mustles later she became a mother. Her husband sent her back to Europe with the child, and he has not seen her since.

Eitis Island Handed Over.

A military gentleman from Governor's Island. in the name and by the authority of the War Department formally turned over Ellis Island to the Treasury Department vesterday. Col. Weber, Superintendent of Immigration, received the papers in the case and deputized Gen. O'Beirns to go over an! take possession. Gen. O'Poirne to go over and take possession. The General's force of invaders consisted of two watchmen, one of whom, Henry Heightman, was a diot under Admiral arragut. The General left the watchmen on the island as a garrison and came back to the Rarge Office.

The plans for the buildings that will be put up on the island are nearly completed. The main building for sick and detained immigrants will be 250 feet long and 200 feet wide, and the bassage department will be in a structure 450 feet long by 80 feet wide.

Father Barrett Dies of His Would, -CHICAGO, May 24. The Rev. Father Stephen M. Barrett of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, who was shot last evening by a manisc named Patrick Ready, died this morning. Ready has for some time been larange